

COUNCIL GOLF COURSE (PWS# 3020003) SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FINAL REPORT

April 19, 2001



State of Idaho Department of Environmental Quality

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Under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the Act. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is completing the assessments for all Idaho public drinking water systems. The assessment for your particular drinking water source is based on a land use inventory within a 1,000-foot radius of your drinking water source, sensitivity factors associated with the source and characteristics associated with either the aquifer or watershed in which you live.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Public Water System (PWS#3020003) located in Council, Idaho*, describes the public drinking water system, the associated potential contaminant sources located within a 1,000-foot boundary around the drinking water source, and the susceptibility (risk) that may be associated with any associated potential contaminants. This assessment should be used as a planning tool, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this system. **The result should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and are not intended to undermine the confidence in your water system.**

The Council Golf Course drinking water system consists of a single well drilled to a depth of 222 feet below ground surface and completed in basalt from 180 to 220 feet with 1/4" x 4" perforations. The soil information indicates the soil to be well drained. In the unlikely event of a spill or release of contaminants near the well bore, well-drained soils, in general, provide less protection and allow for a more rapid downward movement of contaminants. The completed susceptibility analysis indicated a moderate susceptibility to inorganic compounds, volatile organic compounds, and synthetic organic compounds, and high susceptibility for microbial contaminants. The high rating for microbial sources is due to past detection of bacteria within the drinking water system. However, insufficient information was available to determine whether the bacterial contamination was due to the underground water supply or a problem related to the distribution system.

Based on the initial computer generated contaminant source inventory conducted by the DEQ, no potential contaminant sources are located within the 1,000-foot boundary. However, the 1995 Southwest District Health Department Sanitary Survey indicates that a septic system is located approximately 100 feet from the well and for the purposes of the susceptibility analysis was considered a possible source of microbial contamination. In addition, since golf courses, in general, utilize commercial fertilizers and pesticides to maintain the course, a single nonpoint source for inorganic, volatile organic and synthetic organic compounds was included in the susceptibility analysis. A copy of the susceptibility analysis for your system along with a map showing any potential contaminant sources is included with this summary.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a "pristine" area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

For the Council Golf Course, source water protection activities should focus on implementation of practices aimed at minimizing the leaching chemicals associated with maintenance of the golf course and continued maintenance of the septic system within the designated source water area. Source water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term.

For assistance in developing drinking water protection strategies please contact the Southwest District Health Department or the DEQ-Boise Regional Office at 208-373-0550.

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

Business Mailing List – This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as ASuperfund, is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100-year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) – Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

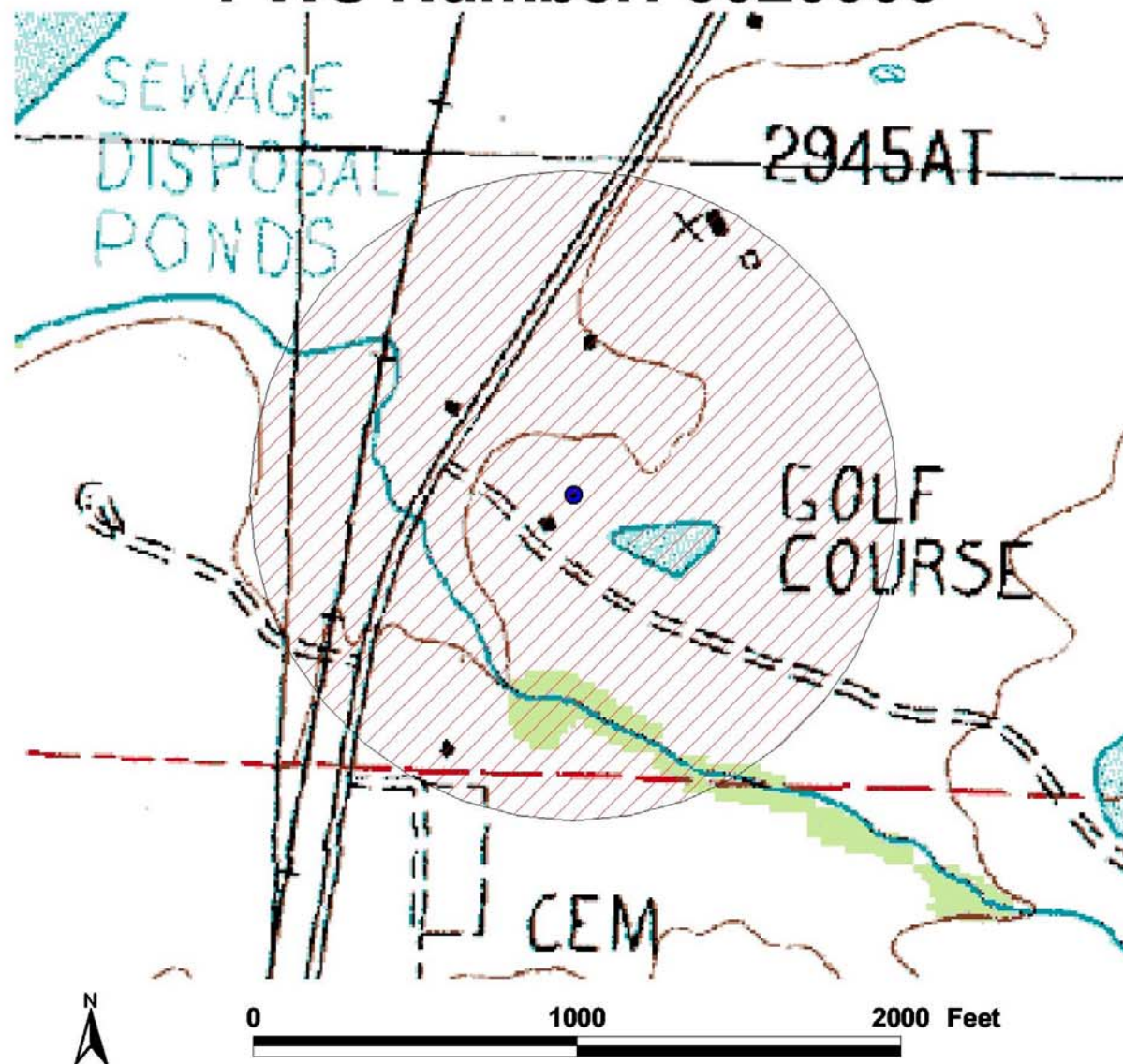
NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.

Figure 1. Council Golf Course, Council Idaho

Council Golf Course: Well #1

PWS Number: 3020003



LEGEND

- Wellhead
- ✚ Enhanced Inventory
- AST
- ⬡ Business Mailing List
- ⊙ CERCLIS Site
- ★ Dairy
- ☆ Non Dairy CAFO
- ⊕ Injection Well
- ⌵ Mineral Extraction Site
- NPDES Site
- ⊙ RICRIS Site
- ⊠ SARA Title III Site (EPCRA)
- ⚠ Toxic Release Inventory
- ▲ Closed UST Site
- ▲ Open UST Site
- ⬠ LUST Site
- Landfill
- Wastewater Land App.Site
- ⬢ - 1000 ft. Fixed Radius

Note: Refer to Preliminary Contaminant Inventory Form for Identification of Potential Contaminant Sources

04/04/2000
Randy Eskelln



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The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

- 1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.27)
- 2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.375)

Final Susceptibility Scoring:

- | | |
|--------|-------------------------|
| 0 - 5 | Low Susceptibility |
| 6 - 12 | Moderate Susceptibility |
| ≥ 13 | High Susceptibility |

1. System Construction		SCORE			
Drill Date	8/3/94				
Driller Log Available	YES				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES	1995			
Well meets IDWR construction standards	NO	1			
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES	0			
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	YES	0			
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	YES	0			
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES	0			
Total System Construction Score		1			
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity					
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	NO	2			
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	YES	1			
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1			
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	YES	0			
Total Hydrologic Score		4			
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A		IOC Score	VOC Score	SOC Score	Microbial Score
Land Use Zone 1A	GOLF COURSE	1	1	1	1
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		1	1	1	1
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	YES	1	1	1	1
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		2	2	2	2
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or	NO	0	0	0	
4 Points Maximum		0	0	0	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	NO	0	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B	Less Than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	0
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B		2	2	2	2
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		3	3	3	3
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		6	6	6	6
5. Final Well Ranking		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High